

BLOOD POISON

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME



Contagious Blood Poison begins in the most insignificant way, and with less evidence of what is to follow, than any other disease. The first symptom is usually a little sore or blister, whose appearance does not indicate that deeper down, in the blood, a treacherous and deadly poison has found its way to corrupt and vitiate the entire circulation, and later to disease the body with the most loathsome and hateful symptoms. Unless one has experienced or witnessed the terrible results of Contagious Blood Poison, no idea of its effects can be formed.

When the blood has become fully inoculated with the virus, the mouth and throat ulcerate; glands in the neck and groin swell, and sometimes burst, forming ulcers; the hair comes out; copper-colored spots appear on the body; and where the disease is allowed to remain in the system it penetrates deeper and deeper, until it affects the bones, causing them to decay, and makes a complete physical wreck of its unfortunate victim.

Not only the first one who contracts the disease must suffer, but it is transmitted through the blood from generation to generation, and innocent lives are blighted and diseased by this monster poison. No other disease is so highly contagious as blood poison; in the most trivial manner it may be contracted by innocent persons. Many have been inoculated with the virus, and suffered the disastrous and destructive effects of the poison, by a friendly handshake, or by using the same tableware or toilet articles, or handling the clothing of an infected person.

Strong mineral medicines like mercury and potash are often given to cure Contagious Blood Poison, but years of failure have proven that such treatment cannot cure the trouble. These medicines can only mask or shut the disease up in the system for awhile, as soon as they are left off the symptoms return in all their hideousness, and the sufferer finds he has wasted valuable time, and, in addition, ruined his health with these harmful drugs.

S. S. S. is the antidote for Contagious Blood Poison—the only remedy that is able to get at the root of the disease and force out every particle of the poison, so that there are never any signs of its return. It can be used and a perfect cure of the disease made in the privacy of your own home. Sufferers from this disease can be their own doctors, and the forty years of cures made by this remedy assures them that the treatment is in every respect the proper one, and that its use together with any suggestions as to local treatment, which will be furnished by our physicians free of charge, will cure the trouble permanently and privately. S. S. S. is made entirely of purifying, healing roots, herbs and barks. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral in any form. S. S. S. goes down to the very root of the trouble, and by driving out the last trace of the poison, and making the blood pure and strong, cures the disease thoroughly and with certainty. S. S. S. will also remove the effects of any mineral treatment that may have been previously used.

Our "Home Treatment" book on this disease is a complete guide for treating the trouble. It contains instructions for the different stages of the disease, and also advice about the local treatment that will be the most helpful in effecting a cure. This book, together with any special medical advice desired, will be sent free by our physicians, to all who write.

S.S.S.

CONTAINS NO MINERAL

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PAID TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

English Journal Extolled Virtues of the Great American.

The melancholy account of the death of Gen. Washington was brought by a vessel from Baltimore which arrived off Dover, said the London Courier of January 24, 1800. Gen. Washington was, we believe, in his sixty-eighth year, he voluntarily resigned the magistracy which he had filled with such distinguished honor he enjoyed the unequalled satisfaction of leaving to the state he had contributed to establish the fruits of his wisdom and the example of his virtues. It is some consolation amid the violence of ambition and criminal thirst of power of which so many instances occur around us to find a character whom it is honorable to admire and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror for freedom of his country, a legislator for its security, a magistrate for its happiness. His glories were never sullied by those excesses into which the highest qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greatest virtues he was exempt from the corresponding vices. He was a man to whom the elements were so mixed that "nature might have stood up to all the world and owned him as her work." His fame, bounded by no country, will be confined to no age.

MENTAL OFFICE HELD HIGH.

Man of Ability Willing to Be Scullion to Young Queen.

In the court of Louis XIV. to hold the candle at night for the king to get into bed by, and to help him on with his shirt in the morning, were the two highest honors to which his nobles could aspire. In the court of Queen Victoria the office of chief scullion to her majesty was hardly less honorable. Fancy the great philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury, being offered, when Lord Ashley, by Peel's imposing post! Lord Ashley, having served in the Wellington administration, and having been offered by Canning a prominent administrative post, was during the ministerial crisis of 1839 asked by Peel to become chief scullion to the queen. The formation of a cabinet, Peel explained, was nothing compared with the composition of the royal household; while Lord Ashley's connection with the religious societies "marked him out as a proper attendant on a young woman upon whose moral and religious character the welfare of a million of human beings depended." Lord Ashley replied that if Peel really thought he could serve this purpose by becoming the queen's chief scullion he would accept the office. But the negotiations fell through.

First Note of Color Blindness.

Color blindness has probably existed ever since the time of Adam, but it has been recognized for only 130 years. Those who are color blind sometimes discover the fact through ludicrous blunders. The first to describe his own case (in 1777) was the quaker Dalton, a prominent chemist in England. Attending a meeting of the Society of Friends arrayed in scarlet hose, he nearly received "excommunication for his rankly offensive affront and made matters worse when he denied the charge. He was red blind. When he received from Oxford the "Investment of the scarlet gown" he was able to appreciate the honor, but not the gown. He came near having his name given to color blindness, but he did not quite measure up to the standard required, as he was blind only in one color.—Century.

Facts as to Birthrate.

Sir William Dubar, English register general, in a report recently submitted, inclines to the belief that the increasing low birthrate in England does not indicate decay. His statistics indicate that infant mortality decreases inversely with low rates of birth. When children come rapidly they are less likely to be strong, and if other parents are poor, difficulty of securing proper environment and nurture is enhanced. His tables on high birth rates show that it is attended by sickness and weakness in infancy, in a majority of cases. The large proportion of the offspring of small families survives, while the opposite too frequently is true of large families. It would be interesting to learn if similar conditions obtain in the United States.

Novellist Set a Limit.

When the Norwegian novelist Bjornson was in this country he was on one occasion the guest of a club at dinner. A man with a wide reputation as a brilliant talker and speech-maker told an exceedingly funny story, at which the Norwegian novelist laughed heartily. The man told a second story and Bjornson smiled. Then came a third story and the novelist sat unmoved, even gloomy. "It was a very good story," chided the novelist's mentor. "Why didn't you laugh?" "I am 40 years old," said Bjornson, firmly, "and two stories are enough."

A Careless Traveler.

A man had occasion to ship a mule by rail to another county, says a writer in Harper's. He sent the animal to the station in the care of a darky. When the freight was put on the car the darky looked through the bars and saw the mule was eating the tag upon which his destination was marked. The darky at once ran home. "Massa! massa! dat mule be don gone and at up de place where he's gwine to!"

SADDLE OF HUMAN SKIN.

Remarkable Object in Possession of Philadelphia Man.

Human skin can be prepared, tanned and made into durable articles as successfully as can the skin of horses and other animals. The resulting leather is very much like dogskin or pigskin. William Hansell of Philadelphia has the largest article which has ever been known to be made from human skin—a beautiful pure white saddle—and any one examining it would be at a loss to tell the kind of skin from which it is made. The pores have a familiar look, but the skin itself is of an astonishing thickness. The saddle was made from the skin of a man. A woman's skin, generally speaking, would be too delicate. Human skin leather is a very rare article and there is no general trade in it. Sometimes a physician will have a piece made into a cover for an instrument case, and occasionally medical students get enough to be made into a purse or a pair of slippers. Patients sometimes have a belt or a book made from a limb which has been amputated.

DAMAGE DONE BY WOLVES.

Ranchmen Suffer Heavily From Depredations of the Forest.

Vernon Bailey, of the forest reserve bureau at Washington, who has been making an investigation of the ravages of wolves on the ranches of the southwest, reports that in a certain part of New Mexico he learned that a moderate estimate of the stock killed by four wolves of which he got trace was a yearling cow or a calf every three days, or approximately 100 head of cattle to each wolf. "Counting all as calves," says Mr. Bailey, "at the low rate of \$10 a head, each wolf would at this rate cost the ranchmen \$1,000 a year. This estimate of \$4,000 for the four wolves leaves out of consideration the five to ten hungry offspring of each pair, which begin to kill stock for themselves in the fall and continue to do so as long as they live."

Not Looking for Millions.

The head of a large concern engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of machinery, and especially that which is used in equipping plants, has a letter from a business correspondent which he prizes very highly. It came in response to an estimate submitted as to the cost of an equipment for a saw mill. The man had written to the house stating that he wanted to set up a saw mill and asked how much it would cost to supply it with the necessary machinery. This was right in line with the business of the house and after a careful estimate a modest total was reached of \$3,000, and the man was informed that it would require at least that amount to give him what he ought to have. The response received by the firm was brief and to the point. "If I had \$2,900, what in thunder would I want with a saw mill?"

The Boy Who Fell Down.

At Augsburg, in Bavaria, they have some curious laws and ordinances. An American family from Wisconsin were stopping there last December, and one of the sons, a boy 13 years old, slipped on the icy sidewalk one day. He was at once arrested and taken into court on the charge that he had fallen down to make trouble for other folks. It was held that when the boy fell down a number of people stopped to see if he had been hurt. Also, that the shopkeeper before whose door he had fallen felt humiliated over the circumstance. Also, that he frightened a horse. Also, that when a policeman came up he could not talk German to him. The case was tried in court, and the boy was fined three dollars.

High Nest for Men's Brood.

"Two or three days ago," said a farmer near Lamar, "my wife began to tell me that she heard little chickens, and that it sounded as if they were on top of the house. I laughed at her and told her that I guessed she was going crazy. But this morning she insisted that I get up on top of the house and look. I climbed up on the roof of the porch and sure enough there were an old hen and five or six fine chicks as you ever saw. She had built her nest in some dry leaves under a projection of the roof. The old hen's plans had been all right, but she had failed to figure on getting her brood to earth."—Kansas City Times.

A Business Girl.

In Naples there is a girl 11 years old in the fruit business, and she is doing so well that she employs 12 men and boys. She began in her father's fruit stand at six years old. She is now accounted one of the sharpest buyers in the trade, and it is predicted that by the time she is 15 she will be one of the richest. She cannot read or write, but has to sign her name by making an X. Several fruit dealers have been fined in court for trying to injure her business.

The Brute.

"What am I going to do, Harold?" called out a woman from the window of an apartment house to her husband who stood on the stoop lighting his cigarette. "What shall I say to the landlord? His coming around this afternoon for the last time and you know it." "I will leave it to you, my dear," Harold replied blandly. "If you can bluff him so well as you do me you're all right."—New York Press.

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WHY JUDGE WAS MERCIFUL.

Knew What Prison Sentence Meant to the Criminal.

The judge and the district attorney lunched together at the end of the case. "Three months," said the district attorney, as he cut the omelette homogeneously, "was a merciful sentence, sir." "Perhaps, perhaps," the judge agreed. He slipped his mineral water. "Did you ever spend three months in jail?" he asked. "Of course not!" laughed the district attorney. "Well, if you had," said the judge, "perhaps you wouldn't think so lightly of it." He knifed his brown. "The evil-tasting food, the prison smell, the prison morals—pah! I," he went on, "spent a week in jail before I entered on my judgeship. I ate the prison food. I slept in a cell. I conformed with all the prison rules. I wore the prison clothes. I did prison work. Thus I learned the value of the sentences I was to mete out later on. I got to know what a week, a month, a year, in jail meant. As a result I am more merciful than most judges. I think it would be a good thing if every judge before taking office would spend a little while in jail as I did. He then would know the value of prison sentences, a thing he doesn't know now. Now he is like a cashier who attempts to pay out money in a cologne of which he is ignorant. In Baden this thing I speak of must be done. Every judge in Baden before he takes his seat on the bench is required by law to pass two weeks like a common prisoner in jail."

using the Mounds.

"Borrowby"—"Let's see—do I owe you anything?" Borrowby—"Not a cent, my boy. Going round paying your little debts?" Borrowby—"No, I was going round seeing if I had overlooked anybody. Lend me five till Saturday, will you?"—Lupinet's.

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